

Acute Hepatitis B Virus – 2000 Case Definition

Clinical case definition:

An acute illness with:

- Discrete onset of symptoms (e.g. fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting), and
- Jaundice or elevated serum aminotransferase levels

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis:

- IgM antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc) positive or hepatitis B surface antigen-positive (HBsAg-positive)
- IgM anti-HAV negative (if done)

Case classification:

Confirmed: A case that meets the clinical case definition and is laboratory confirmed

References: Division of Viral Hepatitis. Guidelines for Viral Hepatitis Surveillance and Case Management. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. January 2005.

www.cdc.gov/ncphi/diss/nndss/print/hepatitisb2000.htm